Since I became a subscriber to your valuable periodical, my duties have been such, that I have been unable to devote so much time to its perusal, as I could have wished; still, I "look over" the numbers as they are received, weekly. I have now before me a copy of "The True American," of the eighth of April last; in the first article under the editorial head, is the following paragraph: "The New Hampshire victory marks the beginning of progress! and the Texas usurpation shall be death to Slavery, instead of its triumph."

I was included among the number of second years of the True American," of the eight of April 1st in the first article under the editorial head, is the first article under the editorial head, is the first and the Texas murpation shalt be death to Slavery, instead of its triumph." I awas included among the number of the work of the first and the Texas murpation shalt be first and the Texas murpation shalt be first and the Texas murpation shalt be first and the treatment of the work when the work of the first and the place, it would have been even the first and the NORTHERN "double place, it would have been even the work of the most which the hoody shrine of the most which the bloody shrine of the bloody shrine of the most which the bloody shrine of the most which the bloody sh

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Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifth Cents per annum, in advance, or Threa Dollars if not plad within three months.

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For non-slave-holders, in Slave States, one dollar per year in advance, or two dollars after three months.

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Paul Seymour, General Agent, S. E. corner of Walnut and Fifth streets. Chicamotti, Ohio.

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Ell Dillin, S. W. cor. of Green and Ridge Road Phills delabia. CALES HARTSHOWS, SO Agent for the New England States, No. 124 Washington street, Boston.
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ELD DILLIN, S. W. cor. of Green and Ridge Road Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Monroe, Greene Co., Wisconsin, June 18, 1846.

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY:—

Dear Sir.—For the enclosed five dollars, you will please credit Mr. A. G. Haughton and Mr. Brooks Dinwiddie, each two dollars and fifty cents, subscription for the "True American;" their post office address is, Decatur, in this county. Mr. Haughton is a native of your State, and both him and Mr. Dinwiddie, are great admirers of you. "The True American;" is the only anti-Slavery paper they appear to be willing to subscribe for neither of those gentlemen are identified with any anti-Slavery organization; politically, they are both Whigs.

Since I became a subscriber to your valuable periodical, my duties have been such, that I have been mable to devote so much. Not only is emancipation safe abroad

when made in reference to them, as offered in derision; and they would, were it not that they are blindly wedded to their idol, the PROFESSION of Democracy! Many persons are induced to subscribe for your paper, who would not patronize any other anti-Slavery periodical, from the circumstance of it being published in a Slave-holding State, imagining that to agitate the "delicate question" any where else, is interfering with a matter in which they have no interest. What limited philanthropy! Others again, aid your publication, because it is not identified with any anti-Slavery organization. Taking all

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1846.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY,

In White and the company of the c

Do you say "when the society becomes "milderests which do anot consoled betredlemore efficient, it will accomplish mane?" Lectively popular, because they are separ-We answer, instead of becoming more of sales and which are in reality, those of the ficient, it is becoming more inclinical and distributed that because the people of whis mation are convinced, by tink, but, his mation are convinced, by tink, but, his chapters, it is converted by tink, but, his chapters, it is converted to material and distributed as the converted to the converted to the converted converted to the converted to

than 20 years, says the Christian Observer) we shall have at the end of 40 years, 14,-000,000—about the number of our present white population. Some colonizationists ask a century to complete their work. (Af. Repos. V. 367.) Then with the present ratio of increase, we shall have a colored population of more than 100,000,000. Is the Colonization Society adequate to the rate of the colonization of more than 100,000,000. Is the Colonization Society adequate to the rate of the rate of the present ratio of increase, we shall have a colored population of more than 100,000,000. Is the Colonization Society adequate to the rate of the voice of our afflicted country, and set on foot the political movement of the 14th December, 1845, in the city of San Luis Potosi.

There, in a body of six thousand of the bravest and most orderly of our troops, I then the crisis needed—the means of firmly upholding public order. By this chance, and not because I looked on myself as possessing the capacity or other elements for an enterprise so high, I was led to resolve that I would attempt it; but with the purest intentions, an entire disinterested-Nor thinks its high fountains continuous streams supply:
Downward it comes and rolls, and will till time its-self shall die,"
said one of the Vice-Presidents of the Colonization Society—R. J. Harper: "The removal of a few thousand individuals will, in an evil of such magnitude, produce but little effect; it will not materially benefit this class of population themselves: and though 3 or 400,000 already free should be removed, the great political mischief among us, will be but slightly effected." (7th Report, p. 8.)

Do you say "when the society becomes defined in the substantial society becomes defined and scalety and the society becomes defined and scalety and society—leaves which do and coasse begretations.

against the express orders of his Governeredit for liberal principles saw itself forced
to employ. Disunion fomented just when
we had need of the utmost union in order
to repel a foreign invasion and save our
threatened existence as a nation. I dictated
in pain and bitterness of heart those measures; which, however, the moderation and
humanity of the government have tempered
in their application. I recommed to your
wisdom that you devise means the promptest and fittest for the regulation of the press,
so that, while enjoying all just freedom, it
may not be permitted to put at risk either
the safety of society itself or those principles of legal organization which it has chosen, or the sacred honor of the country, the
complete licentiousness of the press during
last year and the present, warns us against
such abuses, and urges us to their remedy.
To censure the acts of the administration's
a right; but there is none to still supplimete
sedition and to overturn society yearn blands

The Pressident-Henry does by up (1838) which have signed on which the very signal proofs years and
humanity of the government to you
the actively at the part of the genmatical manitor on the part of the genmatical manitor has place for further operations,
and as the point to which supplies and as the point to which supplies and as the point to which supplies and the principles of the genmaint which looked for the remeds to be underly a work to repair these reverses, and looks to
the nation and to you for co-operation.

The squadron of the United States has
begun to blockade the ports of Vera Critit,
of Tampico, and of Tampatipast; and the the
solution and to overturn society years blands
where the days which this Congress
arithment of the pressident then does not prove the constancy; of which our effections,
when the constancy of which our effective properties and
when the constancy of which our effective properties and
when the constancy of which our effective properties and
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The Presidentalien goes on to say what have given soomany signal proofs be Assa ughed ingeneral, and only change og them where they did not enfance public under this chief aim was to a wid muil der. His chief and was do avoid, what ongress, could reconstitute the nation all sort to the extraordinary powers rested him and to maintain and invisorate without, there could be maintain and invisorate without, there could be maintain and invisorate without, there could be a superior with the cause of the hadon that may be superior the cause of the hadon without the cause of the hadon without the cause of the hadon that the national statement of the cause of the hadon without the hadon without the hadon that we will be a superior that the hadon without the cause of the hadon without the hadon without the hadon without the hadon that we will be a superior that the hadon without the hadon with the cause of the hadon without the hadon without the hadon with the cause of the hadon without the hadon with the hadon without the hadon

the constancy of which our fellow-citizen

aided by this magnauimous people will defend with me to the last the sacred rights of our country.

duaryers which we have already mentioned.

A very address and the second of the second

they will be willing to sacrifice not only all

NUMBER 52.

they will be willing to sacrifice not only all personal interests, but opinions, on which they can centre their vows and their efforts to defend their country from its perfidious invaders. To whatever they may resolve, he protests anew the blindest obedience.

The army, he says, has been put on a much better footing, is increasing, and can be augmented in proportion to the necessity. He has applied himself to that great object as far as the slender means in the treasure permitted.

be augmented in proportion to the necessity. He has applied himself to that great object as far as the slender means in the treasury permitted.

In proportion to the resources in that, however, must be a Government's power; and the finances of Mexico, long a prey to every kind of maladministration, are in a sad condition. The exchequer is completely exhausted, its income hypothetecated in advance; and it has been in this almost helpless state that the Administration has been compelled to provide for reinforcing the army and protect its own existence, compromised by every effort it makes against the foreign enemy. Under such overpowering necessities, though the sacredness of past engagements be the great means of further credit, there was nothing left but to suspend the payment of existing loans—a resort indispensable not only to save the nation, but ultimately its creditors. This suspension on the 2d of May, the further one of the 7th, and the circulars calling upon the Governments of the departments and the venerable clergy for aid, were, with some other inconsiderable resorts, the sole refuge which the government could employ in an emergency so imperious.

As to what is now to be done, Congress will no doubt provide or authorize the new government which it shall erect to provide for defending the country. And since the enemy is striving by blockade to cut off our means from without, we must foil that effort to disable us by organizing our immense resources within.

It is, he says, in the midst of the greatest public dangers that a brave nation finds its noblest thoughts, the virtues and the sudden resources that rescue. A firm and high public will, purity, and constancy can accomplish every thing; and when peace and order shall return, we may find in the very means to which war has driven us the bases of a solid finance; which are order, economy, good faith, and the credit which these create. He then passes to the topics of the administration of justice, the relations with other Powers besides the United Stat

A Bomb-Proof Town,

A Bomb-Proof Town.

I have somewhere heard of a regiment ordered to march into a small town and take it. I think it was in Tyrol; butwherever it was, it chanced that the place was sculed by a colony who believed in the Gospel of Christ, and proved their faith by works. A courier from the neighboring village informed them that the troops were advancing to take the town. They quietly answered if they will take it, they must." Soldiers soon came riding in with colors, and piping their shill defiance. They looked around for an enemy, and saw the farmer at his plough, the blacksmith at his anvil, and the women at their churns and spinning-wheels. Babies crowded to hear the music, and the boys ran out to see the pretty trainers, with feathers and bright buttons, "the harlequins of the sixteenth century." Of course, none of these were in a proper position to be shot at. "Where are your soldiers!" they asked. "We have none," was the brief reply. "Well friends, it lies before you." "But we have come to take the town." "But is there nobody to fight?" "No, we are all Christians."

tians."

Here was an emergency altogether unprovided for; a sort of resistance which no bullet could hit; a fortress perfectly bombproof. The commander was perplexed. "If there is nobody to fight with, of course we cannot fight," said he. "It is impossible to take such a town as this." So he ordered the horses' heads to be turned about, and they carried the human animals out of the village as guildless as they entered, and perchance somewhat wiser. "M. Child.

of opportunities, the present time. The disease of humanity, disinclination to the work God has given, more frequently takes this form of dilatoriness than a downright fusal. But delay shortens life and larges both. You have a certain amount of work before you, and in all likelihood unexpected engagements may be superad-ded as the time wears on. You may be gin that work immediately, or you may postpone it till the evening, or till the week be closing, or till near the close of life. Your sense of duty insists on its being done; but procrastination says. "It will be pleasanter to do it by-and-by." Whatinfatti-

pleasanter to do it by and by." What intame at on! to end each day in a burry, and high tiself in a panic! and when the flurried evening has closed, and the fevered life is over to leave half your work undone? What ever the business be, do it instantly, if you would do it was a few and the formal of the work assigned, if you be prompt enough. Clear off arrears of neglected dewound corressly: The wine code chough for the work assigned, "It won be prompt enought "Olear off aircers of neglected da-try," and lonce "the disheartening" accumi-litains of the past are overtaken detractifish amountain of difficulty rise against "Prefer ocen pational and wour wilk soon finds the swedness of that repose which follows fluished work, and the rest of that recreation in which no delimpent feeling mingles, and on which no neglected duty

offers (Sent a mains blood on monage sidered acousts of the sent and t

and and of the new constant Perud.

Believe nothing against another, but upon need authority, no repeat what may but another, but upon need authority, no repeat what may but another, me feet in the action of the second property o upon serious subjects is ever the mark of a shal-flive and superious mind, poor in ideas, and shalLEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

# The True American. This is our fifty-second number, and it is meet that we should address ourselves especially to our friends in and out of Kentucky. On the 3d of June, 1845, the first number was

issued, at Lexington, Ky. On the 18th of August thereafter, a mob took forcible possession of the types and press of the True American, and removed them to Cincinnati, declaring that no free journal should be published in the state. This rrupted the regular publication of the paper: but it was re-issued on the 30th of Septa lowing, and has since appeared regularly and without any farther lawless interruption.

The main object of the paper, is to prepare the

public mind in Kentucky for universal freedom, and it is natural that our friends should ask, what prog-ress had been made towards this great end? This

enquiry we will answer.

The difficulties attending any move, looking to the abolition of Slavery, are manifold and hard t be overcome. We knew them to be great; but they are far greater than we had apprehended at the start. There is no form of selfishness which has not been used to defeat our object. There are no means whereby men could be driven, or frightened, from our support, which have no been applied. Social tyranny in its most odious shape has been resorted to wherever freemen have dared to take the True American, and large combinations have been entered into, in various coun-

themselves in favor of freedom of speech and of it. But, notwithstanding these vast difficulties, our friends have steadily increased in Kentucky, East eleven hundred of whom are non-slaveholding whites. We give below the average increase of the first week in May, June, and July in them.

May. June.
11 10
3 2

This, though by no means a rapid, is yet a large increase under all the circumstances, and espe of Slaveholders to stop the circulation of the True American, and the situation, as well as condition, of a large majority of those who subscribe for it. We are not well versed in newspaper statistics. We cannot, therefore, give any idea of the number who probably read it. Friends who are familiar with this subject say, that each copy is read by at least ten persons. If so, then this paper has PIFTEEN THOUSAND READERS IN THE SLAVE

In either view, that is, taking its actual subscription list, or the *probable* number of those who see it regularly, we may safely declare, that no paper, openly devoted to freedom, ever had so str foothold in the midst of Slavery.

Let us now proceed to some general considera

tions which possibly may be deemed worthy of attention by friends at home, and abroad.

1. The necessity of having a free press in the

This is necessary—vital—to the anti-slavery men in them. No one unacquainted with the sit-uation of a Kentuckian opposed to slavery, can well conceive the importance of his having an Organ wherein he may express his opinions, and de-fend himself from outward assault. It acts, on the one hand, as a stimulus to exertion, and, on the other, shields him from violence. We publish letters from friends expressing strong anti-alayery sentiments, and we do so in the fear often that it may ocbelieve this would be the case, were it not from the fear of the condemnation that would follow any violence towards them in the True American, and, through it, in the whole press of the free States. And so with regard to counties which have, apparently, become inoculated with the spirit of freedom. We do not believe the slaveholders in them would consent to their formation of antislavery societies without a strong effort to put them down. Even with a press in the State, we fear some such effort will yet be made. If otherwise, we may attribute it wholly to this one cause. To stop the True American, then, at the present time, would be to scatter the liberty material now gathered and gathering, and throw back those auses which are slowly, but surely preparing the public mind for universal Emancipa

A free press, again, is essential to the progress and elevation of the white laboring classes of Kentucky. Few know the hardships they have to None can over-estimate the rank oppression which necessarily degrades them. There is no class of men in the wide universe more ready to bleed for their country—to help along the poor and the suffering—to do what is right, as regards all others. They are generally poor in purse; but they are rich in warm affection and generous purposes. As fathers, they know that their children have not the opportunities they ought to have under a free government; and, as men, they feel that ong which should not be tolerated if it could be legally removed. But they can neither write nor speak. And this knowledge and feeling wherever slaveholders act-to make them faar with their rights and duties-and, when so men, in the social circle, and at the ballot-box. against the festering curses of slavery. They can be thus educated. Give them the means, and they have the spirit. Confer upon them the powe and they will regenerate themselves and the State. But how can this be done except through the in-

strumentality of a free press in their midst?

But if we go beyond both the considerations we have named, and look to the Union itself, we sha find abundant cause for the encouragement of such a paper as the True American. The aggressi character of slavery is well understood. Its arrogance, and insulting abuse of power, are familiar to every intelligent citizen. How the free States have borne all this we need not state. But there is a point where endurance ceases to be a virtue, and that point they have almost reached It is useless to disguise from our readers the fact, that men of judgment, and sobriety of thought, tremble for the perpetuity of the Union in consequence of pro-slavery action, and we very much fear, if the free States believed in the continuance of the peculiar institution, that they would ere long sunder the ties which now bind these we would struggle while a ray of hope was left us, and as one means—as the best means, in ou humble opinion—we would sustain a free press in a slave State. That would be in itself a strong bond of union. For so long as anti-slavery had foothold in the slave States, so long would free men every where, cling to the conviction that the great curse could be rooted out, and therein be-lieve, that our country might yet be free, in fact as well as name. Nothing could more effectually keep down sectional disputes within bearablimits, or soothe the harsher asperities, which cor tests about slavery awaken, between the North and the South. In this particular, we should re ion of the True Ame paper situated as it is, almost as a national ca-

2. The importance of necessary pecially in Kentucky, for the general abolition of slaveho

ter of its people, as a whole, make it the best battle ground for freedom. Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee have all their mountain regions, but they have, what is peculiar to thein, "a low country"—that is, a strictly planting region, where slavery is deeply rooted. This region was first settled, and it has managed so to form the constitution of the property of the proper settled, and it has managed so to form the constitions of these States, and to frame their laws, as

to give them every political advantage. Take Virginia as an example. The western part of this State is measurably in favor of freedom; it has the numerical strength; yet it is tied down by a constitutional favoritism secured to Eastern Virginia. The same is true of North Carolina and Tennessee. But fortunately Kentucky is entirely exempt from all such difficulties, as all parts of it possess equal privileges, and would be, in the end, equally benefitted by an act of universal freedom.

And if we compare Kentucky with Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, we shall find her readier than either (ill prepared as they all are in every respect for the work of emancipation. First, we have a longer line of border country. That is free. True, the inhabitants in the border counties who lose their slaves are more bitter against freedom, in the onset, than almost any other class of our people. But after awhile, they see it is their interest to have no slaves around or about them, and become emancipationists, if not decided anti-slavery men. Secondly, the character of our people for energy—for action—is higher than that of either of the, States named. We have escaped, owing to our position, some of the baneful influences of slavery, and are not so controlled or subdued by it. The pulpit is free. Social conversation about slavery is more open and general, and the public mind riper for action. Thirdly, the internal difficulties to be overcome are less. We have fewer slaves, and fewer owners of them in proportion to the whole population. We know not, indeed, in what large slave State.

But we doubt the fulness of his belief in what they are gerlemen, when they have no moment be admits the right to freedom in the acusts. "Freedom," he says, "is the right of the slaves, and fewer owners of them in proportion to the whole population. We know not, indeed, in what large slave State there exists greater incentive to action, or better means by which that action may be conducted, in a course of years, to a successful issue. there exists greater incentive to action, or better means by which that action may be conducted, in a course of years, to a successful issue.

"If made general," that is freedom, he adds, "emancipation would be to my interest." Why not to his interest in his particular case! We do

there exists greater incentive to action, or better means by which that action may be conducted, in a course of years, to a successful issue.

Besides, we think the establishment of universal liberty in Kentucky would do more to break down slavery in the whole Union. Look at it geographically. It is set in as a wedge between Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, and if made free would leave a longer border line, and produce results that would shake the institution to the very centre. Slave-holders understand this. Hence they are exerting all their power to stop the discussion of slavery in this State, and to arrest the spread of any and all doctrines at all calculated to excite, or deepen, the hatred of the people against it. Let the reader, if he would understand this part of the subject, spread out his map hefore him, and fixing his eye upon this city, Lexington, travel due south, as far as Knox-ville, Tennessee; let him thence go east, until he reaches Morgan or Rutherford, North Carolina; let him then start due north, or a little east of north, until he reaches the south line of Pennsylvania; thence to the Ohio river, and back to the place of beginning. This is a vast region of country. Yet it is all, by position, anti-slavery. God never intended it to be trod by slaves, and man cannot long so descerate it. The Quaker influence in lit; the fact that in East Tennessee the Methodists will not adhere to the Church South as a pro-slavery Church; the further fact that in years gone by the people on the head waters of the Tennessee, in conjunction with parts of North Carolina and Virsitive state. as a pro-slavery Church; the further fact that in years gone by the people on the head waters of the Tennessee, in conjunction with parts of North Carolina and Virginia, protested against slavery, and desired to establish a free State to be called Franconia; the small number of slaves in the mountain counties, Ashe county, in North Carolina, for instance, out of a population of twelve or thirteen thousand souls, having only some two hundred blacks; all these things prove that this region is destined to be free, and that if liberty is made the birth-right of every being in Kentucky, it will be free despite of the low country, or the planting interest in it. No power can prevent it. It would follow as a matter of course. To give up, then, any anti-slavery ground gained in this State; to let the only free press in it fall, would be fatal, in our view, to the progress of the cause

State; to let the only free press in it fall, would be fatal, in our view, to the progress of the cause of freedom.

We have thus stated some of the reasons which induce us to believe the maintenance of the True American essential to the progress of liberty. It is but just, however, that we should say plainly and directly to the friends of freedom in the free States, that this cannot be done, unless they stand by it. We furnish the True American to non-siaveholding white subscribers at a dollar for the year, and if the subscription elsewhere was so large as to pay more than the expenses, we would scatter the paper in every log cabin in Kentucky where it would be received and read. We have no pecuniary interest or aim in this matter. We have another employment which takes up our time during the day, and we devote hours which should be given often to rest, and offener still to our family, to the True American. Unitout leisure to think out carefully all that we say, or time to condense and correct, we give honest vent to our feelings and expression to our arguments, in defence of liberty. It was not always so with the condition of any of the sons of the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put his own noble boy in the condition of any of the sons of the possesses induce him to put to condense and correct, we give honest vent to our feelings and expression to our arguments, in defence of liberty. It was not always so with us. We remember the time when we bought and sold human beings as unconcernedly, as if they had been brutes of the field, and now, that we see our error, and know the deep, deep sin it has entailed upon us, we would labor night and day to wake our countrymen to the enormity of the evil which is crushing them and their children, and stamping the very impress of God with degradation. Believing the True American to be an intion. Believing the True American to be an in-strument in working out this great result, we ear-nestly devote ourselves to it, and as earnestly ask the friends of freedom to sustain it. the friends of freedom to sustain it!

The Outside.

tive land when he should strive to unite it. These, with the passage of the tariff bill in the House, and our able correspondent's letter on emancipation, will be found interesting, as well as instructive.

The powers given him by his Maker are cultivabe found interesting, as well as instructive.

ter, and in reply to a question he asks, says:

ter to keep this object in view, rather than indulge in abuse of each other?

The Washington Union says our Government has been cognizant of the revolutionary movements in Maxico for some weeks past.

Slaveholders. We are glad to letters frequently from . They need not fear expre selves just as they think, to us; for that is what we tion. Its position—its interests and the character of its people, as a whole, make it the best battle

action an impossibility. We are satisfied, if we were met in a like temper by slaveholders, that tutions of these States, and to frame their laws, as to give them every political advantage. Take they would not assail our motives, or turn a deaf virginia as an example. The western part of

heart of hearts; and this hour, they would heave it off as a death incubus if they knew how to

The reader will find some valuable matter on the Nor do we mean, or wish, to put into their The render will find some valuable matter on the first and fourth pages. We have omitted our usual variety in order to make room for it.

Paredes' Message to Congress is well worthy an attentive perusal. It is an important chapter in the history of our merciless aggressions upon Mexico. And then, Santa Anna's plan of revolutionizing that country—heartless, because seeking to sever his native land when he should strive to unite it. These, poor by there be born under what circumstanteed in the proposed of the poor boy there be born under what circumstantees he may, and he can't be kept down, if the poor boy there generally industry, and preservance, pages energy, industry, and preservance. ted and expanded; and Government, and the com A Sneer.

We dont like sneers. Give us open denunciation, any time, before them.

The Baltimore Visiter undertakes to indulge in mears where development. We would have it so here, and now. And is there any thing wrong in this?

Anything unpatriotic, or unchristian? But we would make gentlemen of these poor whites! We despise the word. It is a cant phrase for merce-"It seems to us that a far more important question ould be this: 'Where are your principles?'"

billity. We would make men of them. And fo These principles, we say to him, are unchanged.

The same, now, as before; and this the future will prove. prove.

It is not the duty—certainly not the policy—of antislavery men to weaken their friends at home or abroad. Mr. Clay has ever defended them, even when it cost something to do it. But the Baltimore Visiter appears disposed to pursue an opposite course. We will not retor tupon him. But this we would say, that we have enough to do in uniting our whole strength to put down a common foe. Is it not better to keep this object, by two relatives that no desired the ready of the ready

The Contrast.

It is amusing to contrast the tone of the South-

them free, and the glorious defenders of the free!—
And thus will it be again. The slave power will
yield nothing of its arrogance, and oppression,
until the people of the free States are forced in
self-defence, as well as in self-respect, to do their
duty as Christian freemen. Let the South strike

We do not intend to usurp the office of the theol-

on this point,—

Is it the Sabine, the Nueces, or the Rio Grande? Are not our republican forces now south of the last mentioned line? Is it not said that California is soon to be ours, and perhaps the whole of Mexico? Who knows but the next jump of the slave boundary may be to the Isthmus of Darien? We go for enlarging the area of freedom, not of slavery. Since the South have fixed boundaries for free territory, let the North fix boundaries for slave territory South.

should be instituted. Where is the flaw in this legic, oh ye pious and evangelical men, who find legic ocannot do so in the south. Now as a matter of duty, we feel bound to resist with all our poward ability, feeble though it may be, every effort the South, whether from Democrats or Whigs, continue this a slave government. We never

discuss and act. We say it is time that boundaries were set to the dominion of southern slavery, and we call upon the West, holding as she does the balance of power, to fix the boundaries, and to fix them now.

same subject. Let the word be passed along the line, say they, and let the motto be written on the back of every man's vote when the question arises,

We have children of our own, and we know many NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY.

We lament Mr. Brinkerhoff's want of courage.

He has proved, as some one has said, both dough faced and dough hearted. If he were a free trade man, let him sustain openly a free trade bill. We complain not of his vote; but we do complain, after having taken ground in defence of Northern rights, that he should have slunk away the moment Southern voices rang in his ear, in anger and with threats. It is this miserable cowardice which degrades so many Representatives of the free States at Washington, and which makes the people of the South so daring and reckless in doing whatever their peculiar interests require. But notwithstanding the recreancy of Brinkerhoff, we draw new and fresh hopes from his speech, and from comments made upon it, by his friends, in the free States. It shows that the people are getting nearer right every day; and who will not rejoice, and work on more zealously and energetically, when they know this to be the fact?

Theological Advocates of Slavery in Slave States.

It is amusing to contrast the tone of the Southern Press, and the Southern Representatives in Congress, on the subject of the tariff, and the Northern Press and the Northern Representatives on the subject of Oregom—we mean that portion that held to 549\*40.

There is boldness, decision, and energy in the former. They denounce and threaten as if they were the lords of the universe. Said Mr. Seaborn Jones of Georgis, when speaking on the tariff in the House of Representatives, and twitted with the Punic faith of the South, "Oh! excuse us—excuse the slaveholders—when their interest compels them to break their promises to the North; but, gentlemen to break their promises to the North; but, gentlemen of the North, you must not violate promises made to slaveholders—when their interest compels them to break their promises to the North; but, gentlemen of the North, you must not violate promises when just out of breath with its bitter denunciation of Western rapacity, and Northern avarice, as if it were innocent and guiltless as the infant. "Down with the treachery of those free State Representatives in Congress, who dare oppose the great measure of the South and the country, and let their names be held up to public scorn."

And it is thus ever that the South acts when she has a point to carry. She braves every opposition, and breaks it down, and then laughs at and spurns from her the very men she has frightened into her support. Who of these time-servers get a third or fourth rate office? What one among them receives in honors, or treasury pap, one fig's work? Such men as Romulus Saunders—a clever man in his way, but of very ordinary ability—will be appointed a minister to one of the Courts of Europe, when Brinkerhoff—far superior to him in intellect and business qualification, cannot obtain, by begging for it, a paymaster's office in the army! Of what stuff

a minister to one of the Courts of Europe, when Brinkerhoff—far superior to him in intellect and business qualification, cannot obtain, by begging for it, a paymaster's office in the army! Of what stuff are these North men made of? Have they been cajoled and cuffed about so much by and for the South, until they have lost their self-respect as well as their courage? They stand in contrast certainly to Southern members as the intelligent slave does to his master. They may implore, remonstrate, and even threaten; but they dare not act out their thoughts—and purposes. They cower at the very moment they should stand up, and let Southern lords know they had a place to fill, and that they meant to fill it.

But this subserviency is necessary, perhaps, to make good men bold, and the people true. None of us can forget Hale, and New Hampshire. It was the lash, and arrogance of slavery which snapt as under the chains that bound this man and people to the car of the pro-slavery party, and made them free, and the glorious defenders of the free!—And thus will it be again. The slave power will vivid make the pure and beneficial genius of Chrisvined on the course of the subservine of the subset of the contract of the purposition to a form of human outrage, and to make the pure and beneficial genius of Chris-

duty as Christian freemen. Let the South strike away, then! There is music in the sound of its lash; for not a blow does it give that will not prepare the way for newer and wider conquests in behalf of liberty.

Mr. Brinkerhoff's Speech.

We do not intend to usurp the office of the theologian, and to show, from the Bible, that that holy book does not give its sanction to American slavery. We leave this task to fitter hands. If American slavery is of Divine origin, then all the means ne-

Mr. Brinkerhoft's Speech.

We ask attention to this gentleman's speech, and to his vote on the tariff bill. They will be found in sad contradiction.

Many of the Eastern presses regard this speech, and the tone of some of the Democratic presses in Ohio, as proof that the Democrate proof the West would not much longer submit to Southern rapacity. We had not much longer submit to Southern rapacity. The south knows how to fix the Ohio gentleman's argument.

But then the grounds taken in his speech, as well as the positions assumed by the Democratic presses, do afford us a large hope. They tell us this fact—that there is a settled determination on the part of the free States, which is growing stronger, and stronger every day, with all parties, not to allow any further enlargement of the area of slavery, The South knows how to fix the Northen limit of free territory West. And the people of the non-slaveholding States, Whig and Democrat, are asking seriously and earnestly, where is the limit to slave territory? Enquires the Cleveland Plain Dealer, on this point.—

Is it the Sabine, the Nueces, or the Rio Grand et al. The South knows how to fix the Nueces, or the Rio Grand et al. The South knows how to fix the Nueces, or the Rio Grand et al. The South knows how to fix the Nueces, or the Rio Grand et al. The South knows how to fix the Nueces, or the Rio Grand et al. The South knows how to fix the Nueces, or the Rio Grand et al. The South knows how to fix the Nueces, or the Rio

er and ability, feeble though it may be, every effort of the South, whether from Democrates or Whigs, to continue this a slave government. We never advocated the annexation of Texas with any other view than that, as it was already a slave country, by receiving it into the Union the effect would be to draw off the slaves from the middle states, rendering the latter free, and thereby reducing, instead of increasing, slave teritory. We owe no party allegiance to slavery in any form;—our motto is "equal rights;" and the whole slave policy, as shown by southern legislation and the sentiments of southern men, is opposed to this. So arrogant have the South become, that they deny our right to think on the subject of slavery, on the ground that even mediation on that topic is interdicted by the spirit of the federal compact. Said Henry Clay—

"The people of the free States have no right to discuss the subject of slavery in the slave states, Discussion implies deliberation, and deliberation leads to action."

But we claim the right not only to think, but to and a southern market;—you, I say, my tearful sisters and act. We say it is time that boundaries before set to the dominion of southern slavery, and Divine institution, it is pretty certain that all the nem now.

to extend it among us, are scanned by the smile of Divine approbation, and should be viewed with de-

NORESTATES TERRITORY.

We lament Mr. Brinkerhoff's want of courage.

We have yet to see the child who has pertinaciously

be the fact?

The South American Wars.

Just before the Britannia left Liverpool a vessel arrived from Montevideo, bringing accounts of General Rivera's return to that city, and the commotion that was raised by his presence. The English papers said that messences came in this vessel from pers said that messengers came in this vessel, from Mr. Ouseley, to urge the transmission of more troops. Such an awful, such a blasphemous, such a damn-But the London Chronicle affirms that the steam frigate Devastation made steam for Buenos Ayres on the the 25th of May, having on board a Mr Hood, records in which the teachers of that religion charged with instructions for the speedy and final arrangement of all the difficulties in the Rio de la Plata. It must be confessed that Mr. Ouseley and Bible taught any such doctrine, they would turn Baron Deffaudis have made a bad business of it. their backs on it as a foul and stupendous impos-

and read only the volume of the visible creation | Pen

But, thank heaven, we are not reduced to the sad alternative of either rejecting the bible, or of believing in the divinity of that appaling system of wrong, in the midst of which our lot is cast. The bible teaches human brotherhood too thoroughly to us, to permit of our being misled by those blind leaders of the blind who would persuade us to believe that we were doing God's service, by making merchandize of men, and by extorting from the la-THE MS.

ITEMS.

FROM TRINDAD DE CURA.—Captain Cooper, of the bark Nepure, says that the prospects for crops at Trinidad never looked better. Captain C. farther states that he intended and could lawe got a freight for Europe, but since the news of the war with Mexico, no freights could be a for Europe under the American flag.

Smocking Outragar.—B. G. Simms, a highly respectable and worthy eligient of Hinds country, Miss., was shot dead in the streets of Raymond, by a man named Sanders. The Vickburg Sentiant says, Sanders is said to be a stranger, and no provocation to the deed is known, expell that he himself states that the deceased had threatened to shoot the moral and spiritual grounds, he is immediately answered by being told that the bible sanctions the institution, and in support of this view, it is urged that this, that, or the other distinguished interpreter of scriptural passages has said so. The argument against slavery desired from its incomchandize of men, and by extorting from the la-

terpreter of scriptoral passages has said so. The argument against slavery desired from its incompatibility with Christianity, is thus shorn of its force in many minds. If the appointed exponents of revealed truth proclaim the meritoriousness of slavery, founded on the assumed fact of its heavenly origin, it is to be expected that they, who think that their interests depend on continuing their proprietorship over their slaves, will eagerly seize on such views, although they are very awkward in enforcing them, in order to justify themselves in pursuing a course already condemned by their conscience.

The Oregon Treaty.

The following letter appears in the Bornoid.

The Cherokee Advocate says that Too Stagr, Jame

The Oregon Treaty.

The following letter appears in the Bermuda
Gazette of June 30th, addressed to the Governor,
Col. Reid. It is the first and only official notification of the treaty that has yet been published.

Setting in Columbus.—Creezana point Power Starr, James
Starr, and another man weat to the house of an old man amend Baltridge, and killed him and a Cherokee named
Sides. They had kidnapped two negroes. A detachment of dragoons set out in pursuit of the murdeverse.

Washington, 19th June, 1846,
Sir.—I have the honor to acquaint you that treaty for a settlement of the Oregon question, which was signed on the 16th of this month, by the United States Secretary of State and myself, was variety to the control of the control of

by halves; we go the whole at once.

If our fathers could peep upon us, they would declare, accustomed as they had been to Indian territorial acquisition, that we had learned a new way, as a government, to annex land to our Union. Take an example. Mr. Pillsbury, the new congressional member from Texas, in his maiden speech, held forth as follows:

When the Texans settled on the Colorado, they had been possessed with no desire to conquer Mexhad been possessed with no desire to the possessed with no desire to conquer Mexhad been possessed with no desire to conquer Mexhad been possessed with no desire

When the Texans settled on the Colorado, they ad been possessed with no desire to conquer Mexo, or injure it in any way. They were men of obstance, liberal and industrious, who were disico, or injure it in any way. They were men of substance, liberal and industrious, who were disposed to mind their own business and promote their own happiness, without disturbing their neighbors, For nine years they had gone on improving the country, and successfully defending themselves against the attacks of Mexican Indians. While they were there, the climate proved injurious to many of them. In fact, half the people of Texas were now dead who had been strong and healthy men when they came there. Was this no payment for the land possessed by the survivors? and must not the right of Texas to the land she held be at once acknowledged throughout the world?

That's clever. It throws Paley in the back ground, and leaves poor Diamond as a forgotten fool, Why, now, a special chair ought to be made at Harvard College, or Yale, or Princeton, to enable Pillsbury to teach a new system of morals.

But hear the Texan member again:

As to the question of her boundary, she had achieved her present boundaries by her own prowates.

Whatever might once have been the limits of Wastern Rall-Road.—The following comparative statement of receipts on the Western rail-road, for six wonths, ending June 30th, as compared with the correspondent of the country of Saturday, says that the damage caused in the country acount would such as length, or power, and shallow, by the rains of Tuesday, exceeds a million of dollars.

A stoy has been published in several Eastern papers to the effect that a manuscript, written by the late Judge Story, on the poets and polenty of America, was in a book-story has noticed this rumor, and given it a peremptory denial, by asserting that his father user eads to work.

PROLITIC.—Mr. J. F. Simmons of Frederick Examiner the following statement, the truth of which he is willing and ready to verify upon oath, should the doubted. He states that he as a wee that has yeaned, in seven years, nincten lambs, to wit: at one yeaning four lambs, at three differ.

But hear the Texan member of pain in the back and the prov

As to the question of her boundary, she had hieved her present boundaries by her own prows. Whatever might one have been the limits of er power, they had been washed out by the blood, he precious life-blood of her sons—that same kind-bound together the members of this delond which bound together the members of this contract.

Union. Her title was to be found in the whole history of the nation.

Verily he is a great man, and good as great—
Jonathan Wild would have him as a hero, and Paul
Clifford worship him as a master. He establishes a wholesale robbery, and annihilates all distinctions of right and wrong as readily as a careless box described.

Ma. Prance - Description and the state of the state of

Clifford worship him as a master. He establishes a wholesale robbery, and annihilates all distinctions of right and wrong as readily as a careless boy despoils his playthings. Mr. Pillsbury means to live and grow fat; and well may he, for he is a worthy member of a Christian church, and declared to be a pure and upright citizen.

Are we not making progress?

North-Western Anti-Slavery Convention.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Cureaco, June 28th, 1846.

The principal and all-absorbing topic of conversation here is the assembling and proceedings of the North-West which adjourned on the 26th, after a session of three days. The audiences varied at the different meetings from three to five thousand, and were composed of the citizens (Northern Illinois and this city, (generally,) large delegations from Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, with a very respectable number from Iowa and Ohio. Hon, Joseph G. Carren of Mass. was chosen Chairman and Mr. Harrison of Michigan first Vice President.

The strength of the Convention belonged to the ranks of the Lieberty Party, but as all Anti-Slavery ymen were included fin the case, so all participated in the deliberations of the Convention, and I must say that I believe those deliberations had never a superior if they have an equal for harmony of spirit, while there existed so wide a diversi-

spirit, while there existed so wide a diversisentiment as to the best method for honest o pursue, to rid our country and the world man Slavery.

never a superior it they have a equal to in all possibly of spirit, while there existed so wide a diversity of sentiment as to the best method for honest men to pursue, to rid our country and the world of Human Slavery.

Mr. Hartin, (Ex-Whig M.C. from Ohio) took upan hourand a half of the time of the Convention of the second evening of its session, defining his position and that of the Anti-Slavery Whige of the Free States. Mr. Birn, an eloquent fugitive from Slavery, followed him, and held the close attention of an audience of upward of five thousand from half past nine until twelve. This and the subsequent addresses of Mr. Birn produced a powerful impression and were a main feature of the Convention.

The assembling of such and so large a body of men, and women, (for they too were present and in unusual numbers.) and their sessions being characterised by so much talent and Christian spirit, can but tell immensely on the future action of the North-West in relation to the Slave power of this North-West in relation to the Slave power of this North-West in relation to the Slavery the world over.

Mr. North New Fork and New England Regiment of Volunteers will leave for Colifornia as soon as the War Department shall be ready to send them forward. This may not be for a month. The Volunteers will leave for Colifornia as soon as the War Department shall be ready to send them forward. This may not be for a month. The Volunteers will leave for Colifornia as soon as the War Department shall be ready to send them forward. This may not be for a month. The Volunteers will leave to the wear, and will sail from New York. All are to leave with the intention of nor returning to the United States; and the regiment appears to have been raised with the design of settling in good faith in the country. The design is no doubt, on the part of the Government here, a determination to annex California to the Union, and to conquest the country. The design is no doubt, on the part of the Government here, a determination to annex California

quest of Mexico, of which I will write you hereafter.

The Land question is diligently discussed in the House and Senate. Mr. Johnson, of Md., made a very eloquent speech to-day against the principle of cession proposed by Mr. Calhoux, and which appears to have become an administration measure. Many favor graduation who oppose cession, and there are few who would eede at once. The lands now in market, some of which would at once be under the operations of the land bills before Congress, exceed the entire space of New York.

Will the old Sta and Ohio

or their edification.

But, thank heaven, we are not reduced to the sad domain?

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, demonstrated that

was signed on the 15th of this month, by the United States Secretary of State and myself, was yesterday approved by the Senate, by a majority of 41 votes to 14.

The treaty, with the President's ratification of it, will be forwarded to England by the Great Western steam packet, appointed to sail from New York on the 25th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obed't Humble Servant, R. PAKENHAM.

The True Idea.

We are a progressive people. And we dont learn by halves; we go the whole at once.

If our fathers could peep upon us, they would determined the servant of the search of

Proved.—N. O. Della.

THE FRESHET ON THE POTOMAC.—The National Intelligence, of Saturday, says that the damage caused in the country around Washington, by the rains of Tuesday, exceeds a million of dollars.

Schedule B.—30 per cent. Schedute B.—30 per cent.

Porter. Glass & Glass-ware Sewing Silk, Twist.

&c. Hats, Bonnets, &c. Sugar, Molasses,

"Mits, (except of wool.) Tobacco, unmanuf.

peting, Hemp.

rmade Iron, of all kinds.

Culm. Jeweiry, all kinds. Manustetures of do

kinds. Manustetures of do, or Coston, Lin
kinds. Manustetures of the or Coston, Lin
rich, and Ol Cloth, all sorts, if embroidered, or

ress. Oils. Oive, &c.

amboored.

Pearly, & e., moise Indigo, Kelp, Lime Tallow, Marrow, & Engraving, or Maps and Charts. Watches and Parts.

Schedule G.—5 per cent.

Berries, Natis, &c., Herns, Bone, Teeth Pewter, old. The Proposition of the Marster, Capper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Rugs, and kinds, understered.

Berries, Natis, &c., Herns, Bone, Teeth Pewter, old. The Proposition of the Copper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Copper, Capper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Copper, Capper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Copper, Capper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Copper, Capper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Copper, Capper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Copper, Capper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Copper do. Pig Mohar cloth, Silk, Shell, unmanuface, Cop

ist.)—1.

Martland—Giles—1.

Verreinta—Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, W.
Brown, A. A. Chapman, Dromgoole, Hopkins,
butard, Hunter, Jo. Johnson, Leake, McDowell,
ddon, Treadway—14.
North Garolina—Biggs, Clarke, Daniel,
obbins, McKay, Reid—6.
South Carolina—J. A. Black, A. Burt,
olmes, Rhett, A. D. Sims, Simpson, Woodard—7.

INDIANA—Cathcart, Henley, Kennedy, Thomas ith, Wick-5.
LLINOIS -Douglas, Ficklin, Hoge, McClernand,

Smill—3.
Kentucky—Boyd, J. P. Martin, Tibbatts—3.
Fennessee—L. B. Chase, Cullom, A. Johnson,
W. Jones, B. Martin, Stanton—6.
Missoual—Bowlin, Phelps, Relfe, L. H. Sims

FLORIDA—Brockenbrough—1.

FLORIDA—Brockenbrough—1.

ARKANSAS—None.
NAYS—Against passing McKay's Bill.
MAYS—Against passing McKay's Bill.
MAYS—Assing McKay's Bill.
MAYS—Assing McMay's Bill.
MAYS—I. Severance—1.
MAYSAGUESTTS—None.
MAYSAGUESTTS—None.
MAYSAGUESTTS—None.
MAYSAGUESTTS—None.
MAYSAGUESTTS—None.
MAYSAGUESTTS—None.
MAYSAGUESTTS—None.
D. P. King, J. Rockwell,
B. Thompson, Winthrop—9.
Convector Dixon, S. D. Hubbard, J. A.
Rockwell, Truman Smith—4.
RRIODE ISLAND—Arnold, Cranton—2.
Verbnowt—Collamer, Foot, Marsh—3.
NEW YORK—W. W. CAMPBELL, Carroll, Culter, Holmes, O. Hungerford, W. Hunt, Jenkins,
Lewis, MILLER, Mosely, Russell, SEAMAN, A.
Smith, Wheaton, White, Woodbuff—16.
NEW JERSE—Edeall, Hampton, Runk, Sykes,

Absent
Absent
Nays
Yeas
Absent
Nays
Yeas
Yeas
Yeas
Tariff o Total,91 80 25 267 68 44 50 214 23 129 57 High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. 91 93 40 135 7 492 22 387

Actions Bounets, account of the control of the cont

considering:

1st. That since the Constitution, which the republic gave itself freely and spontaneously, has ceased to exist, those which have been formed at a later period have not been in conformity with the exigencies and the wishes of the majority of the nation.

to have the right of governing ourselves according to our own interests.

7th. That not being able to avoid such lamentable calamittes, if we do not hasten to frame a constitution in the manner most comformable to the will of the majority of the nation, in order that the fundamental code may have due stability, and that under its beneficial shelter our great elements of power and riches may develope themselves,—

We proclaim the following plan for the true regeneration of the Republic

Ward—7.
GEONGIA—Cobb, Haralson, Seaborn Jones,
Lumpkin, Townes—5.
ALABAMA—R. Chapman, Dargan, Hilliard,
(Whig). Houston, M'Connell, Payne, Yancey—7.
M'ISSISSIFFI—S. Adams, Jef. Davis, Roberts,
Laouislania—Rarmonson, La Sere, Morse—3.
Texas—Kaufman, Pillsbury—2.
Onto—Brinkerhoff!!! Cunningham, Faran,
Fries, J. J. McDowell, Morris, Parish, Perrill,
Sawyer, Sixriweather, St. John, Thurman—12.
M'Ictigan—Chipman, J. B. Hunt, McClelland
—3.

Art. 4th. We guarantee the existence of the krmy, and it will be taken care of, as a well de-erving military class merits at the hands of a free

nation.

Art. 5th. We declare a traitor to the nation whoever endeavors to put off the meetings of the Congress, whoever makes an attempt against it in fettering the liberty of its members, in dissolving it or suspending its sessions, or pretends to oppose himself to the constitution which that Congress

Caltiformia—Genquest

For some year gain, Caltinois hasteron within the company of the control o

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, July 6, 1846.
The Committee on Ways and Means reported two important Bills to the House just before the adjournment this evening—both incident to the war with Mexico, and both providing the ways and means for its prosecution.
The first authorises the ways and means for the payment of volunteers, and between ELEVEN AND TWALLY MILLIONS are asked for this purpose.
More than \$6,309,000 is for the Quattermasters alone, and \$3,497,000 for volunteers.
The second Bill authorises an issue of Treastry Notes or a Loan, not to exceed ten millions of dollars to be out at any one time, and the Loan to be redeemed at the latest within ten years, and without commissions for the negotiation.
Part of the ten millions may be obtained by loan, under the eart of 1847, Al arge discretionary power is given to the Executive under the word of exigencies.
These bills will keep the House in employ while the Senate have the Tariff bill under consideration.
The Senate, you will observe, have refused to refer this bill to the Finance Committee. And ioma hence, in wandering mazes lost. And in the was available, and fine, Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge, will, and fate, Fixed fate, free will, forekn

fections.

Mr. HOGE of Illinois and Mr. BROADHEAD of Pa. proposed the 27th of July and the 3d of August for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress. One of these Resolutions will be the first business in order to-morrow

Hon. Richard P. Herrick.
The "Young America" newspaper, the organ of
the National Reform Association, says:

The "Young America" newspaper, the organ of the National Reform Association, says:

Mr. Herrick was the only man in Congress who had unreservedly committed himself to the Freedom of the Public Lands. Some other members have nearly approached the true principle, particularly Mr. Robert Smith, but he, unfortunately, has since advocated grants of land to States for their sale. Mr. Herrick was converted from Mr. Clay's plan or disposing of the lands to the Free Soil plan, by reading the National Reform Memorial, and at once, the anhousest man, avowed his new convictions on the subject. Just before his death, he was actively paged in endeavoring to influence other members in favor of the great measure, and expressed a wish that some one better informed on the subject were in his place to advocate it. The loss is a severe one to the people's cause.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1846.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

House of Representatives.

believe Pennsylvania will yield much for the sake of compromise, but to go with our eyes open, and with full knowledge, for the destruction of a tariff which does yield sufficient revenue, to adopt bill which begins with a deficit of three or four millions, we cannot do it and will not do it. We can defeat your bill. I speak this more in sorrow than in anger. I cherish no hostility to any man on this floor; but gentlemen on all sides may reckon on this purpose to be fixed as fate. "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." [This speech was heard in profound silence, and produced great sensation.]

Land BHI Passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Md. made an able speech, abounding with valuable statistics against the bill. The debate was continued by Messrs. BREESE, CALHOUN and BENTON in favor of the bill, and Messrs. NILES, J. M. CLAYTON and CRITTENDEN in opposition. The yeas and nays were then taken upon the question of cession, as moved by J. M. Clayton, of Del.

By a vote of 27 to 20 the Senate decided not to cede the lands at the end of nine years. Both of the Maryland Senators voted against cession, and Mr. Johnson of Md. in favor of reduction, and Mr. Pearce with most of the whigs against it.

Mr. Calhoun's amendment, as amended, was carried by a vote of 26 to 20.

Mr. HUNTINGTON of Conn. proposed that the period of reduction should be prolonged, and the first reduction take place upon lands ten years in market. Rejected.

Mr. CRITTENDEN proposed that the provision limiting the quantity of lands to be sold should be stricken out. Rejected.

Mr. Rathollon and Benthal and the stricken out. Rejected.

Mr. Rathollon and the first proportion is repaired with the lands belonged to the States, then the Secretary of the Tensury should the proporation to test the tenure of original ownership in the Public Lands, and if the Court decided that the lands belonged to the States, then the Secretary of the Tensury should appropriate the proceed

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:
Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Atchison, Bagby, Berrien, Benton, Breeze, Bright, Call. houn, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of La, Johnson of La, Louis, Pennyhacker, Rusk, Remple, Sevier, Turney, Westcott, Yulee,—26.
NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Cameron, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, T. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Mangum, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Woodbridge.—20.

ation.

I themselves, as they marched along, they bore mony against Stavery. Their master had enjoy-the benefit of their services while he lived, him they toiled. They worked daily, year in year out; but the sweat of their face was spent

Secretary of the control of the cont

ublic Lands, and if the Court decided that the ads belonged to the States, then the Secretary the Treasury should appropriate the proceeded mong the States respectively.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 27 i.17.

Mr. DAYTON, of N. J. moved to strike out is section allowing the lands to be taxed at once. iejected by a vote of 5 to 27.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by the silowing vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Atchson, Bagby, Berrien, Benton, Breeze, Bright, Calcoun, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hangan, Houston, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., ewis, Pennybacker, Rusk, Remple, Sevier, Turvey, Westcott, Yulee,—26.

Carreton, Cilley, I.

M. Clayton, T. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Mangum, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Woodbridge.—20.

The Senate then adjourned.

John Randolph's Negroes.

John Randolph's Negroes.

John Randolph's Negroes.

John Randolph by will, gave freedom to his slaves, and provided the means for their settlement in Ohio. Yesterday they passed through our city on their way to the settlements purchased for them the interior.

The troop was a large one. There appeared to be some three hundred in it. It was composed of people of all ages and all sizes, and attracted no little attention.

In themselves, as they marched along, they bore testimony against Slavery. Their master had enjoyed the benefit of their services while he lived. For him they toiled. They worked daily, year in the respective to the case in the present plant of a Pope would not occasion any season in the political world; but such is not the case in the present instance.

os.—The sales of dry goods continue fair for Our merchants have good stocks on hand, on a accommodating terms. We continue to t A, Chicopee D, and Indian Head at 84c.;

nd Boston nails we quote at 41@51c.,

er of sales of mess at \$9 50. Our quota-\$9 50@10 50; M. O. \$9; prime \$8. quote sales in lots from store at \$1 12}

DOMESTIC MARKET.

boxes W. R. at 51c

I sat within a burying ground,
To muse upon the past—
The lives of those that lay around,
Who now were sleeping fast. Here rose the grand Mausoleum Of them—the great, the rich; The damp weeds rankled over them, As o'er this humble ditch.

Here lay the babe, whose lifetime Was "three months and a day;" And here lay he, who, in his prime So sudden passed away.

And side by side an aged couple,
Who trod life's path together,
Partook each other's joy and trouble,
Lay link'd beneath the heather.

I thought how, round this gravestone, When they were laid beneath, At least was heard some pitying moan Some waiting for their death. And o'er this little hill, the mother Shed, like a cloud, her tears; Her heart-born sob she could not smother, For grief her bosom tears.

And how, too, round this old pair,
Their children's wails arose,
When Old Age gently placed them there
In the arms of Death's repose.

I thought, as I had often read,
"There's a tear for all that die;"
For the lowliest of the lowly dead
Some breast heaves up a sigh. As thus I sat, calm thinking,

And musing on the past,
While the sun was quickly sinking
And eve was gath'ring fast, The yard-gates were flung open,
A rude cart jostled in;
A corpse was tilted from it then,
As if't a dog had been.

Shock'd, I drew nigh to look on The wretch so desolate; With no friend!—no—not one To see his closing fate.

A slave's face 'twas that met me, A poor vile negro slave; They buried him quick and roughly, And left me by the grave.

Thou art gone, thou poor, poor negro;
Thy chains hath Death undone;
Thy life is ended, and thy woe—
Would they had no'er begun.

Thine end has been a dog's end;
No breast might feel for you:
Thou'it have no tear, save Heaven send
Upon thy grave its dew!

A Victory,
The joy-bells peal a merry tune
Along the evening air;
The crackling bonfres turn the sky
All crimson with their glare;
Bold music fills the startled streets
With mirth inspiring sound;
The gaping cannon's reddening breath
Wakes thunder-shouts around;
And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A little girl stood at the door,
And with her kitten played;
Less wild and ffolicksome than she,
That roay prattling maid.
Sudden her cheek turns ghostly white;
Her eye with fear is filled,
And rushing in-of-doors, she screams—
"My brother Willie's killed!"
And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A mother sat in thoughtful case,
A-knitting by the fire,
Plying the needle's thrifty task
With hands that never tire.
She tore her few gray hairs and shrieked,
"My joy on earth is done!
Oh! who will lay me in my grave!
Oh, God! my son! my son!"
A thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A youthful wife the threshold crossed,
With matron's treasure blessed:
A smiling infant nestling lay
In slumber at her breast.
She spoke no word, she heaved no sigh,
The widow's tale to tell;
But like a corpse, all white and stiff,
Upon the earth-floor fell.
A thousand joirful voices cry.

An old weak man, with head of snow,
And years threescore and ten,
Looked in upon his cabin-home
And anguish seized him then.
He help'd not wife, nor helpless babe,
Matron nor little maid;
One scalding tear, one choking sob—
He knelt him down and prayed.
And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

JUDICIART Of NEW YORK.—The Committee on the Judiciary in the Convention of New York have agreed, by a majority of one, to report that the Judges and Surrogates be elected by the people, to hold their offices for four years, and so classified that one-fourth will be elected annually.

sified that one-fourth will be elected annually.

THE FLYING ARTILERY.—A gentleman attached to the Navy, informs us that when traveling to Washington some time since, a company of the Flying Artillery were on board the cars—cannon, horses and all. On arriving at the depot at Washington, the corps immediately formed, and started off at full run. With astonishing suddenness they halted, dismounted, separated their cannon from the carriages, replaced them, mounted, and started off again. The whole of these maneuvres only consuming nine minutes and a holf. Their performances in an engagement are of the most ingenious character. At a certain signal, after firing, they instantly drop; while the enemy, supposing them disabled, venture too near, and in an instant are completely surprised, and are shot

Education in Mississippi.—There are now in Mississippi eight colleges, educating only four-hundred and fifty-four students. In the whole State, there are but three hundred and ninety-six common schools, educating only 9263 scholars, out of a population of near 200,000 whites. There are seven counties in the State, with a population of 11,070 persons, in which there are no schools of any kind; and there are in the whole State 50,000 children who have no possible means of education. There are 8358 free white persons over 21 years of age in the State who can neither read nor write. Such are the facts regarding education in the great State of Mississippi, as stated by Mr. Allen, a member of the Legislature, in a speech at its recent session.—Emancipator. EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI .- There are now in

WHITE SLAVES .- Prince Esterhazy, a Hungawatte Slaves.—Times betendary, a funga-rian lord, is the richest man in the world; his es-tates contain 180 villages, 40 towns and 84 castles. One of his four country seats contains 360 rooms. The number of his sheep must be enormous, as he has 2500 shepherds. Besides his wealth, he is a feudal lord, and holds the power of life and death over his vassals. death over his vassals.

INDUSTRY.—The people of Massachusetts annually produce 60 per cent. more property or wealth than any equal population in the United States, according to the most accurate returns. Though not one-sixth of New York in extent of territory, that State has seven hundred miles of railroad in operation.—Lancaster Examiner.

road in operation.—Lancaster Examiner.

Tur Russian Juws.—Further accounts have been received from Sir Moses Montesiore, from St. Petersburgh. Sir Moses had been admitted to an interview with the Emperor, by whom he was most graciously received, and the Czar promised to redress the complaints of the Jews in his dominions. One of the concessions promised by the Emperor, was to allow the Hebrews to emigrate from the empire, and he requested Sir Moses to make a tour in the provinces, in order that he might point out any other amelioration in the condition of his countrymen. Sir Moses speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which the Emperor has seted, as far exceeding his previous expectations for condessension.—Congrega. Journal.

GROWTH OF LONDON .- We are apt to in

anything in the Governor's requisition about weighing pork?"
"I don't know," says Jim; "I'll carry my share when its cooked; but I'll see him straddle of blue lightnin' afore I'll finger that grease pile!"—St. Louis Reveille.

smooth. It is another houses, when when the coulded the pollum should relied to the pollum should be a pollum should be a

rounds.

"Jim," says one to the other, "is thur happiness; those who submit to it realize it.

A stragele with a weaker and conterminate on proceed and specially began a spirit of the process of the training of Mexico in the process of the training of Mexico in the process of the training of Mexico in the process of the training of the process in as a memor of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just retain it as a summer of bringing our enemy to just a character which the reflecting and particular of the process of th

have hither to been taught to abhor conquest as a crime, and wo worth the first lesson that changes us!

It should be remembered that, by the system of acquisition proposed, we annex men as well as acres. What citizens do we acquire? The wider our sway extends under such principles, the more contracted our power of self government. In gaining territory, we multiply masters at the ballot box, and win land to lose freedom. We want not the mines of Mexico, her orange groves, nor her vices. The inheritance of our fathers is sufficient for their sons. Their principles cannot be perverted to sanction a war of conquest; nor will it be sanctioned. The war as it stands, will be fought to tuttermost; no American will withhold his support from it: but there is virtue and wisdom enough to save us from its perversions into a war of conquest.

None but the brave deserve the fair."

This, it seems, is the verdict of the fair themselves, in a boarding school in Nashrille, Tennessee. Our correspondent Cher has sent us a copy of the Nashville Union, which gives us a soul stirring account of the presentation of a flag to the first Regiment of Tennessee volunteers, by a class of Misses in the boarding school aforesaid. On the occasion of presenting the flag, the preceptor, Rev. C. D. Ellioit, made the very important and affecting remark, "that the question was put to his class a few days since, "whether they, as daughters and sisters, would prefer the company of those who would go to war and fight the battles of their country, or of those who were too timid to go." The unanimous response was, "those who defend their country." Those who remain and are too timid to go." The unanimous response was, "those who defend their country in Mexico, need not entirely despair, however, for these of their country, or of those who were too timid to go." The unanimous response was, "those who defend their country." Those who remain and are too timid to go." The unanimous response who would go to war and fight the battles of their country, or of t

there should be a principle of honor maintained even among thieves, and much more among those who claim the first places of the nation. Yet it is susceptible of demonstration that during the canvass for the Presidency, Texas and Oregon were regarded as much inseparable as the Sinese twins. They were embodied in a single resolution of the Convention. They were twin topics of the Inaugural Address. Not a whisper of doubt or hesitation was heard respecting the obligation of the President to push pari passars, for both, until after the meeting of Congress.

The indecent eagerness and haste with which the resolutions to get in Texas was forced through both Houses are still within the memory of all. Not until that was done, was there any manifestation of scruple about Oregon. After that momen, doubts and hesitation multiplied. One slaveholder after another declared his indisposition to be bound by the pledges of the Baltimore convention. Mr. Calnotta and his friends declined any responsibility for them. And although a show of adherence was kept up for some months by a few, it became more and more visible that it was only a show. The vehemence which had been manifested in the case of Texas had dropped down into a feeble second to the loud tones of the West. Mr. T. H. Benton next declared himself in open hostility to the fulliment of the Oregon, Please of the West was observed to faiter, if no fail. In truth, the image of the black regiments sailing from the West Indies upon the river Mississippi, in British steamers, on the one side, and that of having fairly bagged the game of Texas beforehand, on the river Mississippi, in British steamers, on the one side, and that of having fairly bagged the game of Texas beforehand, on the river Mississippi, in British steamers, on the one side, and that of having fairly bagged the game of Texas beforehand, on the river Mississippi, in British steamers, on the one side, and that of having fairly bagged the game of Texas beforehand, on the river brown of the west of the West. We ar

should justly feel one particle of gratitude to the traitors?

Almost Prophette.

One of Addison's essays in the Spectator has been brought forward in a western journal, as a fanciful foreshadowing of the magnetic Telegraph. The coincidence, indeed, is remarkable; since the very words employed to describe the operation of the imaginary invention or agency are exactly applicable, so far as the principle is concerned, to the real invention now in daily use. Darwin's vague prophecy concerning steam and its future application to vessels and cars, was not so correct, not half so beautiful, as an imaginative conception, as the following:

"Strada, in one of his prolusions, gives an account of a chemical correspondence between two friends, by the help of a load stone, which had such virtue in it, that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us that the two friends, by link help of a dial-plate, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day to the same manner as the hours of the day to the training the same manner as the hours of the day to the training the manner as the hours of the day to the training the manner as the hours of the day to the training the manner as the hours of the day to the care of the more distinguished medical men have accombinate for complaints prema these, have long to disease known to our land. Yet even these may be cared by means of the sales of the most distinguished medical men have avery distinguished medical men have avery control to the training the most distinguished medical men have avery description these, have long them they could not endure the cold of the manner and the future and the most distinguished medical men have accombined that naturely could not endure the cold of the manner. He tells us that the two friends, by the help of a load of the most distinguished medical men have accombine

bing it with the four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. If the had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend, in the meanwhile, saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant, over cities or mountains, sease, or deserts."—Southport American. cities or mountains, seas, or deserts."— Southport American.

Southport American.

Be Useful.

Among the Egyptians no man was allowed to be useless to the state. All must enter their names in a public register, kept by a magistrate, and describe their profession and means of support. If any gave false account of themselves they were immediately put to death. See Rollin.

Here is recognized the principle, recorded in 2 Thess. 3: 10, if any will not work, neither shall they eat. It is not enough, in Bible ethics, that a person do no harm: no, nor for heathen sages. Man is under obligation to do some good. The Bible requires him to serve God and his country, with all the powers of body, mind and soul, which he possesses; to be moral, sober, industrious, yes, religious, and why?—because such acts are necessary to his own highest usefulness and happiness. They are also necessary to the greatest amount of wealth, peace, comfort, intelligence, influence, strength.—mental, moral, political, and physical, of a small or large community; and also because all men are the property of one another, of their country, and of God. They are not their own, and consequently should live for the good of the whole.

Why should a man eat, if he earns noth-

and physical, of a small or large community; and also because all men are the property of one another, of their country, and of God. They are not their own, and consequently should live for the good of the whole.

Why should a man eat, if he earns nothing? Why feed a useless, yea, worse than useless animal—a vicious, pernicious one; For why should a man, the creature and property of God and of man, live but to do good and get good—to contribute to the public stock of wealth, influence, virtue and happiness? What more worthless and detestable than a lazy man?—a fashionable lounger?—one who is never usefully employed, but always in the service of the devil — around some of his "bottles"—"courses"—"fables" and his "alleys," corrupting and being corrupted.—Western Herald.

Ephesus.—A more thorough change can scarcely be conceived, than that which has actually occurred at Ephesus. Once the seat of active commerce, the very sea has shrunk from its solitary shores; its streets, once polyoughout whe shore of ploughed over by the Ottoman serf, or browsed by the sheep of the peasant. It was early the stronghold of Christianity.

are now ploughed over by the Ottoman serf, or browsed by the sheep of the peasant. It was early the stronghold of Christianity, and stands at the head of the apostolic churches of Asia. It was there, that, as St. Paul says, "the word of God grew mightily and prevailed." Not a single Christiani now dwells within it! Its mouldering arches, and dilapidated walls, merely whisper the tale of its glory; and it requires the acumen of the geographer, and the active scrutiny of the exploring traveler, to form a probable conjecture as to the yery site of the "first wonder of the word."